

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph [0019] as follows:

An apparatus A method for measuring a shape of a tubular body according to still another aspect of a preferable embodiment of the present invention, comprises: temporarily correcting cross-sectional shapes of both end portions of the tubular body by bringing plural correcting rollers into contact with both end portions of the tubular body; rotating the tubular body in a state in which the cross-sectional shapes of the both end portions are temporarily being corrected; and detecting radial displacement of an external peripheral surface of the tubular body caused by a rotation of the tubular body.

Please amend the paragraph [0132] as follows:

As mentioned above, it is assumed that the rotation axis [[T]] T3 of this flat tube 103 passes the centers of the internal peripheral surfaces of both ends of the tubular body (flat tube) 103. Furthermore, in this example assuming that the cross-section is constant along the entire length of the tube, the rotational axis [[T]] T3 passes the center of the external peripheral circle (not perfect circle) at any cross-section. Therefore, the deflection along the entire length of the flat tube 103 arises from the fact that the external peripheral circle in each cross-section of the tubular body 103 is shifted from the perfect circle. Fig. 8C will be detailed later.

Please amend the paragraph [0140] as follows:

In the uneven thickness tube 102 shown in Fig. 7, since it is assumed that the internal peripheral surface is perfectly circular, even if the tubular body 102 is rotated in a state in which the pair of reference portions 20 and 20 are in contact with the internal peripheral surface of the ~~bent tube~~ uneven thickness tube 102 and 102, the internal peripheral surface of

the tubular body in contact with the pair of reference portion 20 and 20 would not fluctuate. Accordingly, in this measurement for the unevenness thickness tube 102, the tube rotates in the same manner as in the case in which the tubular body is rotated with the flanges inserted into both ends of the tubular body as shown in Fig. 7A. Here, the misalignment of the rotation center position assumed in Fig. 5 is neglected.

Please amend the paragraph [0271] as follows:

Furthermore, the supporting rollers [[52]] 54 and [[52]] 54 support the tubular body 10 at its end portions, enabling the cross-sections corresponding to the contact portions of the pair of reference rollers 52 and 52 to be measured. Accordingly, as mentioned above, the thickness distribution of the tubular body 10 can be obtained, and therefore, the shape of the tubular body 10 can be specified in more detail.

Please amend the paragraph [0380] as follows:

The aforementioned shape tends to be generated at the time of cutting a long tubular body 104 substrate formed by extrusion or the like as mentioned above into a certain length for manufacturing photosensitive drum substrates or the like for example.

Please amend the paragraph [0470] as follows:

Fig. 47 is a front cross-sectional view showing a tubular body shape measuring apparatus for a tubular body shape measuring method according to the present invention. Fig. 48 is a cross-sectional view of an expansion clamp [[20]] 66. Fig. 49 is an operation explanatory view. Fig. 50 is a front cross-sectional view showing the using status of a tubular body (work) 10 as a shape measuring object.

Please amend the paragraph [0509] as follows:

Inserting a flange 80 into the tubular body [[10]] 107 cause the tubular body [[10]] 107 having an original diameter D of the circle (internal peripheral surface) formed by the internal peripheral surface to be expanded into the diameter D' of the circle (internal peripheral surface) formed by the internal peripheral surface as shown in Fig. 52B for example. At this time, the easy-to-deform portion W will be stretched largely to thereby become a thin portion W' thinner than the remaining portion.

Please amend the paragraph [0521] as follows:

Especially in the case where the tubular body 10 is plastically deformed by being inserted by the flanges [[66]] 80 and [[66]] 80 at the time of the actual use, when the pair of the expansion clamps [[20]] 66 and [[20]] 66 only give a deformation within the elastic deformation region at the time of the shape measurement, the same shape as the original shape before the shape measurement can be maintained even after the shape measurement of the tubular body.